

TO THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Lords,
ON the sixteenth of May last I invited your Lordships to a conference at Edinburgh on the 19th of July, to consider some effectual and practicable means, to restore the dignity and privileges of our order, and to secure them to our successors by the interposition of the legislative power.

Very few of your Lordships thought fit at that time to concern yourselves about this proposal, which, however, I consider as so important to the Peerage of Scotland, and to the constitution in general, that I take the liberty to call upon you once more to take it into your serious consideration, at the approaching meeting, for the nomination of the Peers, who are to represent the Scottish Peerage in the next Parliament of Great Britain.

This, my Lords, I am emboldened to do, because, with a very small fortune, I have the honour to be what very few men are in this country and nation.

This posture I owe to the painful study, and anxious pursuit of that grand maxim and virtuous object of antiquity, the "quæ virtus et quanta boni sit vivere parvo."

Agitated by no emotions of faction, or of disappointment, and as careful of the resentment of a Minister of State, as I am of the giddy and fickle opinion of a foolish and corrupt multitude, I venture to suggest those measures which my rank in the nation entitles me to do for its advantage.

The Peerage of Scotland requires to be put on a better footing; and the Peers of Scotland may think what they please of the person who has suggested the method of doing it; but an impartial public, and a still more impartial posterity, will decide betwixt them.

I glory, my Lords, in the spirit of my family, in that of the ancient Peers and kingdom of Scotland; nor will the zeal which inspires me for the country where I had the honour to be born and educated, ever cease but with my life, or the total unworthiness of the object of that zeal.

I am, my Lords,
with the greatest respect,
Your Lordships most obedient,
and most humble servant,
BUCHAN.

EARL PANMURE presents his most respectful Compliments to the FREEHOLDERS of FORFAR-SHIRE, and begs to be honoured with their presence at Forfar on Friday the 29th of September current, the day fixed by the Sheriff for the election of their Representative.

CORDINERS-HALL, Edinburgh, 19th Sept. 1780.

AT a General Meeting of the Incorporation of CORDINERS a motion was made, that this Incorporation should join their fellow citizens in publicly declaring their most hearty approbation of the election of William Miller, Esq; younger of Baskimning, citizen of Edinburgh, to be their Representative in the ensuing Parliament; and that a letter of congratulation to Mr. Miller, upon his election, should be drawn up, which motion was unanimously agreed to, and a draught of a letter to Mr. Miller being presented, the same was unanimously approved of, copied, signed by the Deacon, in presence of the Incorporation, and ordered to be delivered to Mr. Miller, and this minute to be inserted in the records of the Incorporation; and in all the Edinburgh news-papers.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

Cordiners Hall, Edinburgh, Sept. 19. 1780.

S I R,
THE Incorporation of Cordiners beg leave to congratulate you most heartily upon your election as Burgess to Parliament from this metropolis.

We sincerely join in the general joy which the body of citizens have testified on this occasion, in full confidence, that, in the character of our Representative to Parliament, you will do honour to your native city, by exerting the eminent abilities you so happily possess, for the prosperity and dignity of the British empire; and that you will give that support to Administration which your constituents universally will should be given at this critical period, in opposition to that spirit of faction which has endeavoured to distract his Majesty's Councils, and by fomenting internal divisions, to give undue advantage to our enemies. We hope that these divisions will cease in the ensuing Parliament; and that the representatives of the people will vie with each other in loyalty to their Sovereign, and in every exertion for the true interest and glory of his kingdoms.

We have the honour to be,
With every mark of respect and attachment,

S I R,

Your most obedient, and most humble servants,
Signed, by order and in presence of the Incorporation, by
THOMAS MALCOLM, Deacon.

To William Miller, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh.

STIRLING, 19th September 1780.

YESTERDAY, the Managers of the Burgh of Stirling set the affize of bread for that Town and Liberties thereof, to take place to-morrow, as follows, viz.

	Avairdupois.	Lib. oz. dr.
The half-penny loaf, or roll	Wheat, to weigh	0 5 6
Ditto,	Household,	0 7 3
The penny loaf,	Fine,	0 8 1
Ditto,	Wheat,	0 10 12
Ditto,	Household,	0 14 6
The two-penny loaf,	Fine,	1 0 3
Ditto,	Wheat,	1 5 9
Ditto,	Household,	1 12 13
The three-penny loaf,	Fine,	1 8 5
Ditto,	Wheat,	2 0 6
Ditto,	Household,	2 11 3

	lib. oz. dr.	Sterling.
Peck Loaf to weigh	17 8 0 to be sold the	Wheat for 2 13
Half Peck Loaf to weigh	8 11 0 and to be sold	Household for 1 7 1
Quarter Loaf to weigh	4 5 8 and to be sold	Wheat for 1 0 1
		Household for 0 9 1
		Wheat for 0 6 1
		Household for 0 4 1

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, upon Friday the 20th of October next, before the said Judge at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,
The FRENCH PRIVATEER called the REVENGE, with her Float-boat, Furniture, Apparel, and Stores, as she presently lies in the harbour of Greenock. To be set up at the sum of 565 l. 4 s. 11 d. Sterling.

The conditions of roup, and inventory of said ship to be seen in the hands of the clerks of Admiralty. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr. James Gamml merchant in Greenock.

From the London Papers, Sept. 15.

Leyden, Aug. 28. By the last letters from Spa we learn, that the Count de Hagua, who intends to leave that place some time next month, will go to Brussels, from thence to the Hague, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he will embark to return to his dominions; others pretend, that he will go by land and pass through Vienna. The Margravine of Brandenburg Bareith, who is actually at Spa under the name of the Count of Hohenzollern, has given that Prince, on the 19th of this month, a grand entertainment in commemoration of the revolution brought about in Sweden on that day, in 1772.

Paris, Sept. 5. According to letters from Brest, the Count Duchaffault has not obtained his dismissal; he remains with the title of commandant of the naval army, in the room of the Count d'Orvilliers; but his ship, *Admirale la Bretagne*, is given to the Marquis des Hayes de Cry, who had the *Saint Esprit*. It is thought this last is going to join the combined fleet, with the Royal Louis and the Languedoc. The two last got under sail the 28th of Aug. but have been kept back by contrary winds; the Northumberland is out since the 23d.

Our ministry have dispatched three small vessels to M. de Guichen, to inform him that Admiral Rodney will not receive the naval stores he expected.

L O N D O N.

Wednesday the following persons kissed his Majesty's hand on their late promotions.

Sir William Gordon, and Lovel Stanhope, Esq; on being appointed Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth.

Lord Onslow and Lord Boston, on being appointed Lords of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Lord Cranbourne, on being appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq; on being appointed Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forests south of Trent.

It is confidently reported that Government have received advices from New-York, that immediately on the arrival of Admiral Greaves's squadron at that port, the inhabitants to a man, able to bear arms, as well on Long-Island and Staten-Island, as in the city, offered their services to supply the places of the military, in guarding the towns and forts contiguous; that numbers of the loyalists were turned so desperate, that they even offered to quit their families, and go as volunteers with the royal army, on any expedition which might be eligible to the Commander in Chief; and that all the transport ships in the harbour were taking in provisions and stores, and many of the small craft employed in filling the casks at the several watering places, but whether an attack upon the French at Rhode-Island, or another expedition to the southward, was meditated, a few days will most probably explain.

Dispatches have been lately sent to Halifax, for the inhabitants of that place to put themselves in the most able state of defence possible, and be particularly on the look out, as Government have received accounts from Sir J. Yorke, of the Americans and Ternay's design of making a vigorous attack on that town, before the close of this campaign.

The Britannia man of war, on board of which Admiral Darby, the present Commander in Chief, has his flag, is the largest ship in the service; the Royal Sovereign, now building at Plymouth, is on the same construction, but is to measure ten feet more by the keel, and four by the beam.

The autumn Quebec fleet usually sails from thence about the 26th of September, soon after which the frost sets in, and the river of St Lawrence is often frozen up by the middle of the month of October.

Most of the Government expresses from Quebec have of late come by way of Halifax in Nova Scotia, between which place and Quebec there is an inland communication, and which has been found the most speedy conveyance.

They write from Paris, that on the 7th instant, in the evening, a fire broke out at an out house magazine, belonging to the office of ordnance, but was extinguished before it reached the capital buildings. The damages are supposed to be about 8000 l. sterling.

The true reason why less rum has been imported this year and the last from the West India islands into Great Britain, is on account of the large quantities that are consumed on board the King's ships, on the several stations, at those islands, as well as in America.

At three o'clock the poll for the election of our Representatives to serve in Parliament, for the city of London finally closed, when the numbers stood as follow:

For Mr Alderman Hayley	4062
Kirkman	3804
Bull	3150
Newnham	3036
Sawbridge	2957
Clark	1771

Mr Alderman Sawbridge came forward on the hustings, when the numbers were declared, and returned his heart felt thanks to the Livery for their generous support of him upon this occasion. His gratitude was not the less, because their endeavours had not been crowned with success. He was disappointed, but not dissatisfied. Detraction and Ministerial influence had prevailed against him, and deprived him, for a time, of the honour of exerting his efforts in their favour in the Senate; but, as a Magistrate of the city of London, he would invariably study to maintain the dignity and preserve the rights, security, and tranquility of the metropolis.

The gentleman, who had been raised into his situation, had made ample professions. If he performed his engagements honourably, he assured him that he would always in future give him his suffrage. He concluded with thanks to the Sheriffs for their impartiality.

The Common Hall was then adjourned to Monday at ten

o'clock, when the election will be declared to have fallen on the four first gentlemen.

This day at the close of the poll for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at three o'clock, the numbers stood as follow:

For Admiral Rodney	4478
The Hon. Charles Fox	4059
Lord Lincoln	3315
Majority for Admiral Rodney	1161
Majority for Mr Fox	744

It is a certain truth, that Admiral Geary has retired in disgust; and that a certain Personage, by the advice of Twitcher, was so near signing P —'s commission, appointing him to the command, that the day was fixed for that purpose: in the interim, Sir John Roß, Keith Stewart, and several other officers of merit, having *smelt a rat*, and coming to resolutions accordingly, so intimidated the above two great men, that the Court wind chopped about to Admiral Geary again; but whether it will be strong enough to blow him out to sea again, a little time will determine. *London Packet*.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 15.

Captain Eden, of the *Enterprize*, on the 29th ult. spoke the fleet outward bound to New York, under convoy of the *Hyena* and *Adamant*, in lat. 44. 30. N. long. 14. W. all well.

The *Campbell*, Sutherland, from Tobago, arrived at Bristol, failed with the fleet from St Kitts the first ult. and parted company in a gale of wind about nine days ago.

Portsmouth 13. Last night and this morning passed by for the Downs, the *Aetion* and *Squirrel* Men of war, and two armed ships, with two East Indiamen and a number of ships from the West Indies, Oporto, &c. last from Plymouth and Falmouth.

Captain Moutray, of the *Ramilles* man of war, in his letter to the Admiralty, says, he arrived at Madeira the 15th of August, in company with his Majesty's ship *Southampton*, and three ships of the convoy, and found there two brigs, the masters of which informed him, that three ships more had escaped the combined fleets.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth. Captain Gunn, of the *Wharton*, is put in here from St Kitt's, failed from thence under convoy of the *Preston* and *Boyne*; the latter is put in here also; the fleet started the 3d instant in a gale of wind, which continued three days. Capt. Gunn believes great mischief must be done, as he saw several of them the second day after, with their sails much damaged; the *Boyne* is in a very bad way, her stern stove in, and six feet water in her hold. Captain Gunn is uneasy for the *Preston*, as well as the ship of Captain Julius, which parted from the fleet several days before the storm.

The brig *Lively*, of 12 guns and 33 men, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, with 96 hogheads of tobacco, and one ditto of furs, is taken and sent into Kingroad by the *Jupiter* privateer of Bristol, Captain Marshall.

The *Rachel*, Ladlam, from London, has taken a prize, and carried her into St Kitt's, valued at 4000l.

The *Pegasus* frigate brought into Leth road the 8th inst. an American brig, one of 11 sail, from Virginia, bound to the *Texel*; has 12 guns and 36 men, loaded with 130 hds. of tobacco. The *Apollo* was left in chase of two more.

The *Enterprize*, Captain Eden, has taken and sent into Penance the brig *Revenge*, from Baltimore to Amsterdam, of 12 four-pounders, with 130 hogheads of tobacco, two casks of indigo, and some logwood on board.

The *Stenheim*, Glasgow, from London to New York, was spoke with the 14 of September, in lat. 47. long. 21. all well.

The *Callandra*, Kinnier, one of the *Letward* Island fleet arrived at Greenock, was taken the 29th ult. off Waterford, by a French privateer of 10 guns, 10 swivels, and 50 men, called the *Subtle*, Captain Moulton, and ransomed for 2000 guineas. The crew of the privateer were all Irish, except four or five who were Frenchmen.

The *Saratoga*, Capt. Devereaux, from Newfoundland to the West Indies, is taken by the *Revenge*, Murray.

The cargo of the *Post de Bourdeaux*, Capt. Martinus de Lange, from Marfeilles to Havre de Grece, taken some time since by the *True Briton* privateer, Capt. Durell, and sent into Lisbon, has been there sold without any legal process.

Portsmouth, 14. The *Monmouth* man of war being repaired and coppered, is rigging and fitting for sea with all expedition.

SALE of the LANDS of CULTS and OTHERS,

In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Alexander Mallon vintner in Aberdeen, upon Wednesday the 13th day of November next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

ALL and HALL the Lands and Estate of CULTS, comprehending the Mains of Easter and Wester Cults, Smith's Croft, Mill of Cults, and hall pertinents, with the salmon-fishing on the river Dee adjacent to the said lands, lying within the parish of Banchory Devenick, and shire of Aberdeen: The Town and Lands of BIELDSIDE, lying within the barony of Murtle, and shire aforesaid; the HAUGH of BIELDSIDE, commonly called the *Haugh of Auchlinnies*, lying within the shire of Kincardine; and the Town and Lands of DALHIBITIE or OVER BODDOM, lying within the liberties of the burgh of Aberdeen, which belonged in property to the late William Durward merchant in Aberdeen, and were disposed by him in December 1775 to William Thom advocate there, as Trustee for his Creditors.

The forefald lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Dee, within three miles of the town of Aberdeen, and all lie contiguous. They are still capable of very considerable improvement, which, from their vicinity to the town, might be effected at a moderate expence.

At the time of Mr Durward's failure in December 1775, he had in his own possession about 50 acres of the most valuable part of the lands, which, in the rental formerly published, were estimated agreeable to the report of a surveyor, and upon which no lease could hitherto be granted. There are about 30 acres more not presently under lease, neither of which can be brought to the full value, unless set for a term of years. This added to the failure of some of the tenants, accounts for the difference betwixt the rental as formerly published, and what the lands now yield, being 330 l. 7 s. Sterling, deducing all public burdens, and estimating the 80 acres not under lease at the medium rent which the same have of late yielded, as set from year to year.

There is no rent charged on the salmon-fishing, it not having been occupied for some years, although, by due attention, and a final expence, it might be made a subject of considerable value: And, besides the above rent, there is a quarry on these lands which was set in lease for fourteen years from November 1771, at 20 l. Sterling yearly rent, and to which the purchaser will be entitled. There is also a mansion-house, and about 2 1/2 acres of thriving fir wood upon the forefald estate, besides a considerable extent of hill pasture.

For the encouragement of officers, the hall pre-mises will be entered to sale at the low value of 6500 l. Sterling. And, for information as to further particulars, application may be made to Mr Thom or Alexander Dauncy advocates in Aberdeen, in whose hands are to be seen the articles of roup, progress of writs, rental and plan of the lands.

James Frazer clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, may also be applied to regard to the above sale, with whom are lodged copies of the rental and articles of roup.



From the London Papers, Sept. 16.
Madrid Aug. 21. Our Court Gazette contains the following articles:

"On the 9th of this month, about 50 miles to the westward of Cape St Vincent, the combined fleet took a convoy of 55 English ships. At the departure of the courier, dispatched by the Count O'Reilly, Governor of Cadiz, two ships of the line and a frigate were then in sight of that port with 30 of the prizes.

"An officer who is come on shore reports, that the rest are also taken, that two of the English frigates with the Ramillies man of war, which escorted this convoy, and one of the frigates, the Southampton, was taken by le Protecteur. The Thetis frigate escaped by swift sailing, as did also the Ramillies; but M. de Cordova sent, in pursuit of them, le Zodiaque and le Marceillois, of 74 guns each, and a Spanish ship, all good sailers.

"On board these prizes are 3000 regular troops, and 6000 fusées. Eight of the ships were destined for the East-Indies, and have on board to the amount of 3,000,000 of piasters in money.

"Don Barcelo has taken off Gibraltar nine ships and a frigate, laden with ammunition, five of which, at the departure of the courier, were brought into the port of Cadiz.

"Another courier arrived here yesterday with advice, that the English man of war the Ramillies, of 74 guns, is taken by the French ship le Zodiaque.

"The combined fleet are in so good a condition as to be able to take some more convoys going to or returning from America."

Madrid, Aug. 21. The answer given by the Court of Lisbon to that of Russia, has greatly displeased our Government.

Paris, Sept. 7. Three cutters have been dispatched to inform the Count de Guichen of the capture of the English convoy; and the Crois of St Louis is promised to the Captain who shall first arrive.

Paris, Sept. 8. Six ships of the line and three frigates, copper-bottomed, will be ready to put to sea by the 15th of this month, and the general opinion is, that this squadron is destined for the Leeward Islands, and will conduct thither the Count d'Estaing.

A new loan in life-annuities is talked of, and that the money saved by the reform in the King's household is destined to pay the interest of this loan.

Hamburgh, Sept. 7. Advice is just received here, that there has been a fire at Petersburg, which has reduced to ashes the grand magazine of hemp, and that at the departure of the courier, on the 26th of August, the flames were not yet extinguished.

L O N D O N .

This morning Capt Rice, of the Rutland regiment, arrived at Lord G. Germain's office, with dispatches from the Hon. Gen. Vaughan, by which we learn, that the General had, by a very judicious disposition of the troops, repairing fortifications, &c. put the Islands of St Lucia, Tobago, Barbadoes, Antigua, and St Kitt's, in a very good state of defence: That very particular attention was paid to the troops serving in the unhealthy Island of St Lucia, by building barracks, supplying the soldiers with old rum, and never suffering them to work on the roads, &c. in the heat of the day, yet notwithstanding such extraordinary care, near thirty were buried every week. — Captain Rice came home in the Boyne, which met with a violent tempest in lat. 45. during which her stern was beat in: she had five feet water in her hold, and she was only saved, under providence, by throwing 14 guns overboard. Several officers had their limbs broke by the agitation of the storm, and the Chaplain saved his life by swimming from the ward-room to the main deck. Too much cannot be said of the presence of mind and exertions of Capt. Cotton and his officers on this trying occasion.

This morning an account came from Liverpool with the agreeable news of the safe arrival of all the ships in the Leeward Island fleet bound to that place and Lancaster, off the Beaumaris.

The following ships, part of the West-India fleet, are put into Waterford, where they remain wind bound, viz. the Betsey, Agnew; the Watson, Jackson; the Effex, Wynn; from Barbadoes, all for Liverpool; the Peggy, Wallace, from St Lucia, for ditto; the John, Ashburn, from St Kitt's, for Lancaster; and the George, Lightfoot, from Tobago, for Liverpool.

When Wallingham had joined Admiral Rodney, his whole force was 29 sail of the line, five of which he left at St Lucia, and with the remaining 24 failed in quest of the combined fleet.

Yesterday morning about 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on board the Union, Captain Charles Molly, lying off the Red-house Deptford, taking in stores for Gibraltar, and by a quarter past 12 was burned to the water edge, though every possible assistance was given. The flames were so rapid that few of the ship's stores were saved. Mr Lewis, the mate, and a seaman, were so much burnt, that they died as they were carrying on shore. The master attendant of the King's yard, attended with boats, men and engines, by their vigilance saved three other ships in the same tier, two of which were on fire. [The fire began in the steward's lazaretto; but by what accident we cannot learn.

Yesterday, about one o'clock in the afternoon died, at Margate, Alderman Kirkman. The death of this gentleman will occasion a new election for the city; though some pretend that it vacates the old one, while others are of opinion, that as he died before the books were closed, Mr Sawbridge stands elected.

From Bayonne we are told, that the officers of the police had secured four foreigners, upon suspicion of being spies, just as they were about to depart, and that they were committed to prison. All their papers, &c. were taken from them, and sent, sealed up, to Paris, for the King's inspection.

At the close of the poll this afternoon for the city and liberty of Westminster, the numbers were,

For Admiral Rodney,	4594
The Hon. C. Fox,	4223
Lord Lincoln,	3460

Yesterday was held at Epson a meeting of the Committee for the county of Surrey, in which it was unanimously resolved to support the Hon. Admiral Keppel, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, as joint candidates to represent that county in Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 14.

"Yesterday came on the second election for members for this borough, when, at the close of the poll, the numbers stood as follows:

For Governor Monkton,	31
Sir William Gordon,	20
Sir H. Featherstonhaugh,	11

Yesterday, the following noble personages were present at the levee at St James's, and being introduced by the Lord in waiting, they had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on their being created Peers of Great Britain, viz.

The Right Hon. Earl Talbot—Lord Dunsington, with remainder to his Lordship's daughter, Lady Cecil Rice, and her heirs male by the late Right Hon. Mr Rice.

Lord Gage—Lord Gage, Baron of Fife in the county of Suffolk, with remainder to the sons of his brother General Gage.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Fitzroy—Lord Southampton, Baron Southampton. The Hon. Mr Brudenell—Lord Brudenell. The Hon. Mr Herbert—Lord Porchester. Sir William de Grey—Lord Walsingham. Sir William Bagot—Lord Bagot.

The patents of the above creations are to be dated on the 15th of September, 1780.

A letter from an officer in the Hon. East India Company's service, dated Fort William, March 3. 1780, says "An expedition is now in embryo, to be undertaken by a battalion of Macleod's, and a considerable detachment of artillery and infantry from the Company's troops (in all, it is said, near 10,000 men) against Manilla. If this project is carried into execution, that place must inevitably fall. In the mean time, if the French should be hardy enough to risk an attempt upon our dominions here, our friends in Europe may remain perfectly easy upon that score, as we have got an excellent and well-disciplined army of 40,000 men ready to receive them; but it would not be to such a wretched shift as the defence of a garriçon that we should have recourse to such an emergency! Indeed there is nothing more assiduously wished for by the military here in general, than a French invasion."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Sept. 13.

"This evening a gentleman, with one servant only, landed here in a vessel from Lisbon. By his domestic we learn that he came from Madrid, but passed through Portugal in his way to England, and that he is charged with some extraordinary business to our Court. As soon as a post-chaise was got ready, he set out for London."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 16.

"Notwithstanding that Lord Lincoln was, at the close of the poll this day, for the city of Westminster, 1763 votes less than Mr Fox, his Lordship is determined to continue the contest as long as there shall remain a single elector to come in. At the conclusion of the business today, Mr Fox addressed the populace in a most animated speech, remarking, amongst many other things, that his opponent, Lord Lincoln, would not yield though he was beaten; but that he hoped he should, ere long, see him brought to his feet, as the Ministry had said they would do by America. As there are several thousand electors yet to poll, the election will, in all probability, continue the best part of next week.

"This day at noon, dispatches were received from Vice Admiral Darby, Commander in Chief of the grand fleet, with advice that the Dreadnought cutter had joined him on his return from Brest, the Lieutenant of which informed him, that, on the 5th inst four sail of the line and two frigates sailed from Brest to the westward, supposed for Cadiz or Corunna. She also left, riding in Brest Roads, six sail of the line.

"Advices were this morning received from Paris, that Monf. D'Orvilliers had received his command from the King, appointing him Commander in Chief of the fleet; and that he had set off for Brest to assume the command.

"Ministry have also received authentic advices, that when the remainder of the Brest fleet join that of Spain, they will consist of 54 sail of the line, while all the ports of Great Britain are drained for 34 only.

"Advice, it is said, was this afternoon received from General Elliot, at Gibraltar, that the Russian Admiral, with 15 sail of the line, were arrived and anchored in the Bay; and that the Admiral sent his Captain, in a frigate, to acquaint the English and Spanish garriçons of his approach.

"The new Minister here, from the Court of Portugal, after he delivered his credentials to his Majesty, publicly declared his Court's firm resolution never to accede to any thing inimical to the honour and interest of Great Britain. This may be depended upon as a fact.

"This morning Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser came upon the hullings in Covent Garden, and voted for Lincoln and Rodney.

"It may be depended upon for truth, that Sir Hugh Palliser has been offered the command of the grand fleet, which he declines accepting from political reasons only.

"The Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, (Pay) having his flag flying on board an armed vessel of 20 guns, and leaving Spithead without a line-of-battle ship at this time, affords the most convincing proof of Lord Sandwich's power, though not perhaps of the clearness of his judgment, or the vigilance of his care for the safety of the nation.

"The spirit of associating together in military corps still goes on in this city. Most of the persons who have places, are regularly exercised by Sergeants appointed for that purpose. Those employed in the public offices have proper officers to instruct them in the use of arms; and, in a short time, the city will be able to turn out above five thousand men in arms, exclusive of the militia, who in general are men of property and character, and well accoutred, at their own expense."

"The public are much pleased at the success of Mr Sheridan, the Manager of Drury-Lane theatre, in his canvass for the town of Stafford, which place he is chosen for as their representative in the new Parliament. The numbers were,

For R. B. Sheridan, Esq.	247
Edward Monckton, Esq.	258
Richard Whitworth, Esq.	168
Drummond, Esq.	46

"Mr Sheridan was supported by all the people of fashion. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Spencer wrote circular letters in his favour."

This day, the following gentlemen were chosen Council Deacons for the year ensuing, viz.

Messrs. Archibald Ochiltree.
Adam Smith.
Thomas Kennedy.
Francis Brodie.
Charles MacLaggan.
John Auchterlonie.

It is pretty remarkable, that the Council should, this day, have been unanimous in voting away gowns from the three Deacons who were the most strenuous friends of Mr Miller.

Mr James Hewitt, this morning, gave up any pretensions to the Deaconship of the Goldsmiths. There was, therefore, no question before the Council to-day on that subject.

At the Council, this day, it was proposed to have the minutes of Wednesday evening and Saturday last, recorded in their books. Against this Dean of Guild Grievie protested, and was seconded by all the other members of Council who opposed Mr Miller's election as member of Parliament

for the city. Among other reasons of dissent, one seemed to stagger the lawyers on the part of Mr Miller. It was to this effect, That, as the minutes of Wednesday night, had not been read in the Council of Friday, it was now incompetent to receive them, it being the established practice, that whatever is done in one Council shall be read, and either approved, or disapproved of in the next immediate succeeding one. This, it was alleged, was not observed in the present instance; and therefore it was contended, the whole proceedings of Wednesday night and Saturday following were altogether inept, and good for nothing. The same majority, however, which elected Mr Miller member of Parliament, voted that the proceedings of Wednesday and Saturday should be recorded.

A correspondent observes, that the spirited and independent conduct of the Deacons, in fixing a day for the election for this city, after a confinement of forty-eight hours, under lock and key, reflects the highest honour upon that respectable community, and is a striking instance of the happy effects produced by liberty upon noble minds.

Renfrewshire Election is to be on Friday the 22d current, in place of 7th October, as mentioned in the Courant of Saturday last.

Lord Maitland, and not the Hon. John Maitland, as mentioned in the London news-papers, is returned one of the members for Newport in Cornwall.

As several reports have prevailed, of the city of Glasgow having been canvassed by Sir Adam Ferguson, Bart. we can assure the Public, that the county of Ayr is the only place for which that gentleman ever declared himself a candidate, and for which he has a certain prospect of being returned member.

There are letters in town which mention, with great confidence, that an insurrection has happened in Spanish America. One hundred and fifty thousand men are said to have taken up arms in support of a King whom they have set up for themselves, in opposition to the Crown of Spain. Intelligence of this favourable event was forced this day to London by express.

Died at Hedderwick, near Montrose, upon Sunday the 17th September current, Mr John Scott, Advocate, Sheriff-depute of the county of Kincardine.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 18.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place by Lords Kames and Braxfield, on Thursday last. The trials before the Court were two:—John Scott, George Irving, and James Goldie, indicted for a deforcement of some revenue officers, who wanted to make a search for smuggled goods near Graitney, were acquitted.—Adam Johnston, innkeeper in Moffat, and late acting as Deputy, or Assistant-Deputy Postmaster there, indicted as well on the common law, as on special statute, for stealing and taking out of letters, sent or conveyed by post, bank notes therein contained; as also for stealing out of the mail, or bag of letters, sent or conveyed by post, letters or packets sent or conveyed therein. He was found guilty, and condemned to be hanged at Dumfries upon Wednesday the first day of November next. The pannel, after receiving sentence of death, addressed the Court, owned the justness of his sentence, and acknowledged that drunkenness was the cause of his committing the crimes for which he is now to suffer.—The Court rises to-morrow, and sits next at Jedburgh."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 18.

"I see our Glasgow friends are very sanguine in their expectations of the Spanish prize, no less than hundreds of thousands will please them; indeed, Sir, I wish she may turn out 3000 l. She has no confessed cargo on board: It is true, they expect she has some concealed. When she was taken there was a Jesuit priest on board in irons, who was to be tried for his life in Old Spain, for fomenting sedition in the New World. Who knows but Providence ordered it so, that the vessel should be taken, for the relief of this unhappy wretch. He will undoubtedly be an intelligent clever fellow, consequently may give some very good information to encourage a successful expedition against Buenos Ayres, or some of the neighbouring settlements.—Eight sail of our Leeward Island fleet are arrived: Two of them are still missing. However, we have not given them up for lost or taken, as yet."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 92d regiment, to his friend in this country, on board a transport in Commodore Wallingham's fleet, dated St Lucia, July 13.

"We sailed from Torbay the 28th May, and anchored here two days ago, after a mild passage, in which nothing material occurred. Admiral Rodney, with his fleet, is here, making, with those that came with us, twenty-eight sail of the line. The Spaniards have joined the French here, and make thirty-three sail of the line. It is not certainly known here where they are at present. Some times they are said to be at Guadaloupe; at other times, gone to visit St Kitt's. Admiral Rodney's fleet has been repairing the damage sustained in the late action, and will go to sea in two or three days. The Admiral is in high spirits, and speaks positively of fighting the French and Spaniards."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

E P I G R A M .

THANK ON, ye Trades, Incorporations too,
But give to Merit what is Merit's due;
And while you flourish on a Choice so free,
Tell us a little, too,—of Lock and Key.

But ne'er to Us those Sentiments apply,
Which tho' you steal, your Fav'rite cannot buy:
THE PEOPLE ne'er can be such witless Elves,
As trust in You—who cannot trust YOURSELVES.

VOX POPULI

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

As much noise has of late been made in this city, respecting the choice of a proper person to represent it in Parliament, I cannot help throwing out the few following observations on that subject, which my attention to some late proceedings gives me, in some measure, a right to make.

When Sir L. D. was last elected representative in Parliament for this city, the Council, at that period, from some circumstances which then happened, were really in the belief they would have incurred the displeasure of the Public had they not made choice of him to represent the city in

Parliament. He was an old burgess and trader in Edinburgh,—in opulent circumstances, and, of consequence, under no necessity of cringing for a pension or a place, but would demean himself for the interests of his constituents. Such were the general sentiments of Edinburgh at that time. Sir L. accepted the offered honour with becoming gratitude; and, unfolicited, made liberal donations, which bear lasting memorials of his generosity. Such boundless liberality, I am sorry to say, has been as productive of envy from some, as gratitude from others. I wish, however, for the honour of my fellow-citizens, it could have been said, with truth, that a grateful sense of past favours had evidenced itself superior to that churlish and selfish spirit of envy which has ever since too conspicuously marked the conduct of some, by appearing indefatigable in prejudicing the minds, and blinding the eyes, of such of their fellow-citizens who are but weak and undecerning; and even subverting the integrity of those who were brought into Council by that very interest which, from a sense of gratitude and honour, they were bound to support. How far such men are entitled to expect success, or can flatter themselves with an honourable issue, the following particulars may, in some measure, determine. After having collected together and delegated a chosen band of restless mercenaries, in search of those whose votes were deemed of value, another set, accounting themselves still more honourable, although, perhaps, acting from baser motives, were in readiness either to allure the needy voter by promises, or frighten him by threats, into measures which they have speciously glossed over to the deluded as tending to freedom of election,—as asserting the dignity of their public character, and of supporting the constitutional dignity of Great Britain. But, conscious of the deception, and jealous of each other, those of the mechanical tribe were herded as men who could not be trusted, and, therefore, under the necessity of being cooped up and laid together like irrational creatures. What a reproach this upon the Incorporations of Edinburgh!—a disgrace (notwithstanding their specious votes of thanks) which even time itself will prove insufficient to efface.—After all, Sir, pray what have these *bona-fide* done, or are capable of doing? They demanded a day for an election, and that at a period when they could not constitutionally enter upon it.—This will appear more obvious, if we attend only to the following explanation.

The Fourteen Incorporations, this time twelve months, sent fourteen of their number to represent them in Council, which fourteen, when received by the standing Council, were considered as members thereof. Of these fourteen, however, six were, agreeable to the act of the burgh, selected and set apart as Ordinary Councillors, the other eight remaining as Extraordinary Deacons, who might sit and witness the ordinary deliberations of Council: But, on Wednesday preceding the annual election of Deacons, these eight are dismissed, and have no right to act as part of the Council, unless re-elected; and presented to Council the Wednesday thereafter. Then, and only then, are they received, and have power to act as members of Council.

It may be still further observed, that even the remaining part of the Council, after the partial dissolution of last Wednesday (that is, preceding the day for election of Deacons) have no power to act in any other capacity than going through the annual steps of filling up their broken or imperfect Council. How then could there be any legal election of a Representative to Parliament, when the votes of eight Extraordinary Deacons were admitted, who could not then, nor forty-eight hours before, be considered as members of Council. The incorporations of those eight Deacons were precisely in the same state in point of representation in Council as the freeholders of a county after the dissolution of Parliament:—The powers they formerly wielded in their Member, from the moment of the Parliament's dissolution, returned back to them again;—and, until they should chuse the same, or another person in his room, they have no voice, nor share of legislation in the Great Council of the nation.

In opposition to this doctrine, I believe no instance will be found on record, where the Council of Edinburgh (after informing the Deacons on the Wednesday, that they must give in each of them a long leet on the subsequent Friday) have, betwixt said Wednesday and the Wednesday thereafter, met for any other purpose than that of shortening said leets. Let me ask, if, on Friday last, when they convened for that purpose, would they have admitted any of the eight Extraordinary Deacons to witness their deliberations that day, as members of their Council?—I apprehend they would not.

Let me only add, Do they, or any body, suppose the Deacon of the Furriers, or Deacon of the Weavers, could be considered as members of that Council after last Wednesday, or could make their appearance there, after being appointed to send others in their stead; more especially, when their respective Incorporations had, on the day of voting their long leets, kept them out, as one of the six from which a return of these two gentlemen could be made?

These things, Sir, admit of no doubt with me; and, from thence, I conclude, that, as the election of a Representative to Parliament was not before the breaking up of Council last Wednesday, there can be no legal time fixed for it until the Council is again in its *status quo* condition. Such, Mr. Printer, are my sentiments on this subject; and, I humbly presume, they ought to have some influence towards establishing the wavering from misrepresentations of facts, and in recovering the deluded from the snare of seduction:—If these shall prove to be the happy fruits and effects of the observations I have now made, I desire no more, than to subscribe myself, yours, &c.

AN OLD BURGESS.

The Speech of Mr. Miller to his Electors, inserted in this paper of Saturday last, having been said to be inaccurate, we are now happy in having it in our power to present our readers with a genuine copy, furnished by the gentleman himself.

GENTLEMEN,

"Were I to endeavour to make you understand by words, what at this moment passes in my heart, and were you to judge of my sentiments by the usual interpretation of the language of compliment, I should fall infinitely short in expressing to you what I truly feel, and what your own breasts tell you, I ought to feel. Often in the intercourse of private life, I have experienced the zeal and affection of my friends, and have been impressed with suitable sentiments of

gratitude. But the obligations I lie under to you, are of a higher kind, and bring forth more exquisite sensations. By your voice, I find myself unexpectedly elevated to a station which I have been always taught to consider as the highest a Scotch gentleman can be placed in, and see myself intrusted with the most important charge a citizen can bear. I treat then, that you will not look for expressions from me, adequate to a full description of my feelings; but that you will consult your own breasts,—will reflect upon what you are conscious of having done for me, and will have charity enough to believe, that ingratitude is no part of my temper.

"You must allow me, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the event of this day. When I say that your late representative had become unpopular in this city, I say nothing that is not strictly true, and nothing that can give that Gentleman offence; since I speak of him as falling under the displeasure of his constituents, not from anything in his private character, but from the tenor of his public conduct. It certainly was the general desire of the inhabitants to remove him from his seat in Parliament, and to bestow it on one whose political sentiments should be consonant with their own. But, from his extensive influence, and from the power which the constitution of the Burgh gave his friends over the Town-Council, it was not till within these few days imagined, that the wishes of nine-tenths of the community had attained of being accomplished. At last it was found, to your great honour, that you had virtue and firmness enough to withstand every other kind of influence, and to obey the general voice of your fellow-citizens. [There have been none of your predecessors, Gentlemen, and there will, I believe, be none of those who shall succeed to you, equally the objects of public gratitude. This you owe to the distress and danger of the times, which have made the choice of your Representative unusually interesting.]

"I could only have wished, that, to fill the measure of the public joy, you had been as fortunate in finding a proper person to represent you, as you have been in disburdening yourselves of one with whose sentiments, as to matters of public concern, you are dissatisfied. I wish sincerely, that I had been better entitled, by age, experience, and abilities, or by the splendour of rank and fortune, to be the interpreter of your sentiments in Parliament.—It is much beyond my hopes, that I can ever render myself worthy of the honour you have conferred. Yet, if a faithful and, I may promise, a laborious zeal for the welfare of the British empire, especially for the prosperity of that part of it to which we are all, I hope, proud of belonging, and still more particularly for the honour and interest of this my native city, can justify your choice, I think I may flatter myself your expectations will not be disappointed. This is not a time for explaining the principles by which I mean to rule my conduct as your Representative. Had you been unacquainted with them, I should not, I believe, have had this opportunity of addressing you. I will only say, that you shall never have occasion to blame me for endeavouring to embarrass the operations of the King's ministers at any period when our common safety may depend on the vigour of their exertions; and, in general, you may be assured, that although I will not submit to be the bondman of any minister, yet, on the other hand, I shall not join my voice with that of any party in opposition, if I shall be convinced that their conduct is factious and profligate."

The following address was read and delivered to Major-General Morris, at the head of three regiments of English militia, encamped on Rammer Common, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond:

To Major-General Morris, commanding the camp on Rammer Common.

The address of the officers and private men of the Suffolk, Nottinghamshire, and Northumberland regiments of militia.

SIR, "Understanding that you mean soon to leave camp, we the officers and private men of the three regiments of militia, who have been under your command during this campaign, beg leave to offer you this public testimony of the satisfaction it has afforded us."

"You have maintained good order and discipline, more by the wisdom of preventive regulation than by the severity of punishment. The subject in the neighbourhood of the camp has been free from depredation, while the soldier has enjoyed every benefit which your constant attention to whatever could contribute to his health and comfort was able to procure."

"Your indulgence to the officers has had no other limits than the necessary attention to their duty. In short, Sir, your command has been founded on good sense, and accompanied with that politeness and simplicity of manners which characterize the gentleman and the soldier."

"Be pleased, Sir, to accept of our warmest thanks for such a conduct, and permit us to assure you of our warmest attachment."

On SATURDAY EVENING, September 23, 1780, For the Benefit of Mr HUGH REINAGLE, At the ASSEMBLY HALL, will be performed, A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Vocal Parts by Signors TENDUCCI, CORRI, and Signora CORRI. The Instrumental Parts by THE PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS. Tickets (price 3 s. each) to be had at the Music-shops, and at Mr H. Reinagle's lodging, foot of Blackfriars Wynd. To begin at Six o'clock precisely.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Glasgow. Ship, Master, Ports, Cargo. Sally, Macgregor, Dittos, ditto. Savannah, Cumming, Dittos, ditto. Jean, Young, St. Kitts, ditto. Jenny, Duncan, Dittos, ditto. 16. Hero, Macgregor, Oporto, wine. Glasgow, Thomson, Barbados, Sugar and rum. Anne, Blair, Londonderry, ballast. 17. Two Brothers, Alexander, Liverpool, ditto. On the 16th arrived the Belona privateer, and brought in with her rich Spanish prize. Sailed, Sept. 17. Sally, Boyd, Dublin, tobacco.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 18—20. ARRIVED, The Prince William, Griefson, from a cruise; and some vessels with coals, &c. SAILED, Ships, Masters, Ports, Cargo. Falkirk, Wilhart, Lerwick, goods. Peggy, Irving, Kirkwall, goods. Mary, Kerr, Glasgow, goods. Success, Ferrier, Dittos, goods. Mally, Brodie, Aberdeen, goods.

COMMISSION in the ARMY. TO be SOLD, a CORNETCY in the 3d Regiment of Horse or Carabiniers in Ireland.—For particulars, apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Robert Barclay of Caelrig, Glasgow. The purchase money will not be immediately demanded, if proper security is given.

PERTH ACADEMY. THE ACADEMY sits down for the ensuing session upon the 1st of October next, and rises the 1st of August thereafter. The following branches of Science are taught by the respective Masters: Writing, Arithmetic, in all its parts; and Book-keeping. Mathematics in all its branches, particularly Euclid's Element, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Algebra, with its applications; Geography, with the use of the globes. General Measuration; Gauging; Surveying, with the application of the several instruments used by surveyors. Fortification; Navigation; with the application of the several instruments used at sea. Perspective, and the orders of Architecture. The French Language; Drawing. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, for explaining and illustrating of which the Academy has an excellent apparatus; and this last summer, the Magistrates of Perth, the Patrons of the Academy, have presented it with a very fine Orrery. Two years are necessary to pass through the above course; but any student may attend the first year without attending the second. The fees for French and Drawing are half a guinea per quarter, for the time the students chuse to attend. The other branches are taught by the session for the fee of two guineas per session. As the students of each class proceed together, it is of great moment for them to enter at the beginning of the session. N. B. Mr Gifford, master of the Academy, boards young gentlemen at the terms of 6 l. per quarter. He has genteel accommodation for them; and superintends them in their studies. Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy, are taught the last session, the other branches are taught the first.

GRASS and CORN FARMS in Perthshire.

To be LET, and entered to at Whit Sunday next. TO be LET by public roup, within the house of William Fleming vintner at Kirkmichael, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, for such term of years as parties can agree on, several extensive GRASS and CORN FARMS, being the estate formerly belonging to Baron Reid; lying in Strathdale, about ten miles from Dunkeld, and an equal distance from Cupar-Angus. Some of the best sheep and cattle graze in Scotland are upon these lands; and the arable grounds are capable of being highly improved, as there is plenty of limestone on the premises; and for which purpose every reasonable encouragement will be given.

As very few experienced farmers are settled in that part of the country, persons of that description may be assured they will find it much for their interest to become tacksmen of these farms.

There is a good mansion-house, garden, some fine old grass-grounds, and some mills, on the premises, also to be let.

William Shaw at Cray, or Charles Low at Abertilly, the ground-officer, will show the lands; and proposals for a private bargain may be lodged with Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, or the said William Shaw.

SALE of SUBJECTS IN AND ABOUT BORROWSTOUNNESS.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, TWO HOUSES, lying in the South Street of the town of Borrowstounness, and three of Linlithgow; the one possessed by Mrs Margaret Orindly and Captain James Melvin; with a close and cellar adjoining, and to which a well inclosed garden may be had, situate within about sixty yards of the house: The other possessed by James Main, with a large close, cellars, and garden backwards.

Note. Either of these subjects are properly adapted for a merchant, having been built with that view.

Also, A PARK, lying above the town, containing about three acres, inclosed with a stone and lime dyke, in good order; and an Acre fourth of the said park.

Likewise, About four Acres of LAND near the village of Muirhouses, in the parish of Carriden, and three aforesaid; and a HOUSE, with a Garden, on the fourth side of the said village.

Those inclining to purchase all or any of these subjects, may apply to James Main, Borrowstounness, or to James Smith writer, Cattlehill, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Thursday the 28th of September current, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, within the house of Mrs Robertson, vintner in Inverary, either jointly or in the lots after mentioned.

The Lands of SORABA, Island MACNIVEN, with the Island called ISLAND NAKUINSAG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DALL, GREINAG, and CORVORANBEG, lying in the parish of Craignish and shire of Argyle, amounting, of yearly rent, to about 207 l. Sterling.

If exposed in lots the following are proposed: I. The Lands of Greinag, Soraba, Corvoranbeg, Island Macnivan, and Island Nakuinsag, yielding of yearly rent, after deduction of all public burdens, about 92 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Barackan, comprehending Gemmell and the lands of Dail, yielding yearly, after deduction as aforesaid, about 115 l. Sterling.

These Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleasantly situated on the west coast of the division of Argyle, well adapted both for tillage and grazing, and capable of very considerable improvements.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet; and copies of the inventory of these deeds, and of the articles of roup, will be shown by William Campbell writer in Kilbarchan, near Paisley, to either of whom such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information concerning the premises may apply.

To be SOLD by Private Agreement.

The good American armed Brigantine the RETALIATION, burden about One Hundred and Fifty Tons more or less, a prize to his Majesty's ships Pegasus, Apollo, and Seaford, with all her guns, powder, shot, ammunition, and about 15 tons pig iron, for ballast; her sails and furniture complete, and well found in every respect; may be put to sea without any expense. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, sails remarkably well, was taken by his Majesty's ship Pegasus (coppered) after a chase of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia. Her upper works of pine, the rest of live-oak, mulberry, and mahogany, is pierced for 16 guns, has only at present 12 four pounders mounted on exceeding good carriages. She takes the ground well.

The Retaliation is now lying in the harbour of Leith, where she may be seen. For further particulars apply to Mr John Thomson jun. agent vintner at Leith, who has power to dispose of her.

N. B. If the Retaliation is not sold by private agreement before Saturday, she will be sold by public roup on Thursday the 28th betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, in Mrs Ritchie's on the shore of Leith.

The following account of the duel, fought Thursday morning, in Hyde Park, between Mr Bate, and Mr Richardson of the Temple, would not have been necessary, had not a partial representation of the affair appeared in an evening print of that night. The cause of the duel was briefly this:—An evening paper, in which Mr Bate has for some time past ceased to have any concern, being printed upon sufferance, at the Morning Post Office, that Gentleman was astonished, on Saturday night, to hear that the proprietors thereof, several of whom are connected with him in the Morning Post, had given orders to annex the name of R. HASWELL, as printer to the said paper,—the man who had taken so extraordinary a part in the late prosecution of the Duke of Richmond against Mr Bate. Unwilling, therefore, tamely to submit to such an insult, he wrote the following note to Mr Richardson.

SIR,
If you think it necessary that the English Chronicle should be published this night, I would recommend it to you that you add another name to the imprint; for that of *Haswell* shall never appear at the bottom of a paper printed in the Morning Post Office, while I continue possessed of the principal part of that property.
I am, &c.
Tuesdays. H. BATE.

This not producing the desired effect, Mr Bate found himself obliged to go to the office, where meeting with Mr Richardson, he insisted that the paper should not be put to press unless the name of *Haswell* was taken out, and another substituted—two or three of the other proprietors coming in, a general altercation took place, when Mr Bate expressed himself in terms of indignation against the conduct of men who had been meanly leaguely themselves against him with his political enemies, and meeting together in holes and corners for this ungrateful and cowardly purpose. Mr Bate, however, carried his point, by having the name of the offensive printer taken out for that evening and the whole property removed from the Morning Post Office the next day; soon after which he received the following letter:

SIR,
In the course of the altercation that took place at the Morning Post Office yesterday, you frequently urged an imputation of general cowardice upon the body of the proprietors at large. As no exception was made as to any particular individual, I am necessarily to consider myself as participating in the common stigma. The cause of my writing to you now, Sir, is to require, that you either exempt me from so opprobrious an imputation, or that you will give me an opportunity, when and where you think proper, of proving that I do not deserve it.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. RICHARDSON.

To this Mr Bate sent the following reply.
SIR,
In answer to your letter, which I have just received, I must inform you, that nothing having fallen from me, during the course of yesterday's altercation, which was not strictly justifiable in my own opinion, I cannot think of entering into the most distant explanation of that transaction.

The alternative you seem to expect, as the consequence of my silence on this subject, will be a very unpleasant one to me, who have unfortunately been involved in too many contests of a similar nature, but which I have ever endeavoured most anxiously to avoid. I shall not be forty if, upon reconsidering the matter, you find yourself equally averse to such extremities; though, in justice to my own feelings, I shall think myself bound to wait at home all the afternoon, to receive your further commands.
I am, &c.
H. BATE.

After this, Mr Richardson wrote Mr Bate the following:
It is impossible for Mr Bate to have a stronger objection to the levity of incurring unnecessary danger than I have. I feel the value of life, and am conscious of the impropriety of sporting with it; but it loses its zest, its comforts, and its essence, in my poor apprehension, when it is to be supported under a delusion of honour. Mr Bate has called me a coward; he perseveres in the propriety of the appellation.—What then is it that Mr Bate leaves to my consideration? Can there be an alternative? Under such circumstances, certainly not. Mr Bate says in his note, which I had this morning the honour to receive through the medium of Mr O'Brien, that he will enter into no explanation of yesterday's transaction.—I do not require it.—I have no right to demand it.—My expectation from Mr Bate is this, that he will exempt me, as a particular individual from the disgraceful charge of cowardice, and acknowledge that he never has had reason to annex such an imputation to my character. If he does this I am satisfied. I am the asserter of my own honour which I will vindicate to the last hour of my existence, but do not assume the office of champion to any other man or set of men whatever. I have now, Sir, given you a full and explicit detail of my ideas and intentions. If you withdraw your expression as to me, you will be troubled with no further applications from me upon this subject. If, on the contrary, you are determined to maintain a causeless charge, I have only to beg you to adjust all the necessary preliminaries for the ultimate issue with the gentleman who bears this, to every part of which I shall adhere. I am, Sir, &c.
Your obedient servant,
J. RICHARDSON.

Salisbury-street, Sept. 13.
* Alluding to Mr Bate's expression to the proprietors at large.

Mr Bate then sent the following.
SIR,
It is in vain to trouble yourself or me with repetitions of what you expect, when I have once for all told you, that I think every part of my conduct yesterday respecting you so perfectly justifiable, that I can never prevail upon myself to recede from it in the smallest degree.
Your friend, Mr Mills, who did me the favour to deliver your last, having acknowledged to me, that he was not commissioned by you to demand any personal interview between us, I own myself at a loss to understand the concluding sentence of your letter. I am, Sir, &c.
Surrey-street, Wednesday afternoon. H. BATE.

Mr Richardson's last Letter.
SIR,
I have previously informed you, that it is by no means my disposition to fight merely for fighting sake; I wish to act in every concern of my life from the necessary dictates of honour and justice, and therefore, for the last time, request you, as between gentleman and gentleman, to tell me whether or no you want to fix that epithet to me, which has been the cause of those repeated applications; if you did not, as I said before, the matter terminates with that declaration; if you did, I have nothing further to say, but that the final demonstration, whether or no I deserve it, must be given (with your acquiescence) to-morrow, at four in the morning, in Hyde Park—the weapons, pistols.—I give the gentleman who bears this, unlimited power of interference, and shall abide by every decision that takes place between him and you. I am, &c.
J. RICHARDSON.

The gentlemen met accordingly at four o'clock Thursday morning. Some delay was occasioned from a disparity of pistols, those with which Mr Richardson was provided being very small, and indifferent ones. Mr Richardson did not press to remove the disadvantage he might have experienced from this inequality, but Mr Bate said, he should not feel himself easy without such inequality was removed, and therefore presented him with one of his, which he accepted. A misunderstanding now arose between the seconds about the first shot; but Mr Bate begged to adjust that by waving his right, by a toss up for it, which proved in his favour.

Mr Richardson received the first ball through his right arm. Mr Bate on this begged leave to break his ground, and going up to him, said, he was sorry to find he had incapacitated him from firing with his right hand, and offered to stand nearer to him, if he wished to fire with his left. Mr Richardson refusing this proposal, Mr Bate resumed

* Editor of that paper; to which he was introduced by Mr Bate, as well as admitted a proprietor of the Morning Post.

his situation. Mr Richardson fired without effect. Mr Bate was about to fire his second pistol, when Mr Richardson's second interfered. Mr Richardson said he was satisfied, and therefore wished to know whether Mr Bate would now acknowledge he did not want a proper courage? Mr Bate replied, "he could have no objection to assent to what he never doubted;—but the epithets which he generally applied to the Proprietors the preceding day, he would ever maintain."
The above relation of circumstances is only given to prevent the least misrepresentation to the disadvantage of either party.

A HOUSE FURNISHED and Ground to LET.

THIRTY ACRES OF GROUND, or thereby, part of the Lands of LAVEROCKBANK, are to be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, for such term of years as can be agreed upon.—The ground is inclosed with hedge and ditch, consists of five inclosures, and both in point of soil and situation is very much adapted for gardens.
As also, the HOUSE of LAVEROCKBANK will be LET furnished, and entered to at Martinmas next, for such space as can be agreed on.—The premises are pleasantly situated on the Forth, about half a mile from Leith, a mile from Edinburgh; and the house consists of twelve rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniences; besides stables, coach-house, and wash-house adjoining.
Any person inclining to become tenant of the premises, either separately or together, will please give in their proposals in writing to the proprietor Mrs Anderson, at the house of Laverockbank.
Nor to be repeated.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertised)
Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Drydale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, now sold); to be exposed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not sell in cumulo, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The tenants are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Eccleschan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 17 l. but sublet at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on the admission of singular successors in the fenced lands. To be exposed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Maltures of Linmiln, in the parish of Drydale, consisting of about 340 acres, besides the Common; present rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to rise considerably on the expiry of the current leases. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limestone quarry, which (exclusive of the above rent) was let last year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being situated in the middle of the community of Bengal, a field of several thousand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all inclosed and subdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late division, mostly good land, and for which the tenants, on a proposal to sublet, were offered 20 l.; so, at the expiry of their leases, this will be a very improveable subject. To be exposed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rented; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been increased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterworth, and Part of Mounsewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1111 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is made on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rented. The woods are valuable. They sold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearshyhill, called Craig-house Strade and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Laidholm and Plewlandsh, belonging in property to William Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 21. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Ranmercales, belonging in property to James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 21. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, also belonging in property to the said James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 21. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffis, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5 l. marks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rentals, and current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale. John Johnston at Shillhill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands.

Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for payment of the price.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Michael Stephenson innkeeper in Hawick, upon Thursday the 12th day of October next, betwixt the hours of eleven and one,

All and Whole the half of the Lands and Barony of WILTON, called LANGLANDS, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Wilton and county of Roxburgh.

If no purchaser offers for the whole, these lands will be exposed in the particular lots or parcels, as formerly advertised.

The articles and conditions of roup, progress of writs, which is clear, and other particulars, may be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

The gardener at Langlands will show the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS in Haddington-shire.

TO be SOLD, under authority of the Right Honourable the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The LANDS and BARONY of GOSFORD, lying in the parish of Aberlady and county of Haddington; the free rent whereof is proven to be 603 l. 18 s. 3d. 2-12ths sterling. To be exposed to roup and sale at the price of 15,097 l. 16 s. 7 d. sterling, being the proven value at the rate of 25 years purchase of the said free rent.

For further particulars, enquire at the office of Mr Bruce deputy clerk of session, and clerk to the process of sale, or at Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, either of whom will show the title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale. Patrick Bainsfather, farmer at Gosford, will show the lands, inclosures, mansion-house, &c.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 17th day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kiriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, the yearly free rent of which is about 1715 l. Sterling. There is a progressive rise of rent on different farms, and in the year 1786, advances the whole about 80 l. Sterling; a considerable part of the cess and school salary is paid by the tenants; and there is a vast number of services and carriages not rented, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to above 50 l. sterling per annum. The lands lie mostly contiguous in the rich and agreeable country of Strathmore, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improveable, having inexhaustible marble and moss, the first of which, for many years past, has produced 200 l. the last about 50 l. per annum; and a large muir in the neighbourhood of the marble; which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is an excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tenants.

The lands will be exposed to sale either in cumulo, or in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

If in lots, as follow:

L O T I.
The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcautway-end, Catowburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbraydie, Lockdrum, Mid-brae, Ballardbrae, Culhaw, Meikle Crumond Inch, and Mossie Parks, whereof the free rent, including 200 l. for marble, 50 l. for moss, and 20 l. or thereby for feu-duties, is above 855 l. On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued at 1400 l. sterling, and about 300 acres besides at Clune-Hill, inclosed and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rented.

The lands lie in the parish of Kiriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disposed to the purchaser of this lot.

L O T II.
The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and inclosures; the lands of Crick, and hill thereof; parks of Lintly, and Birkhill Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouses, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kiriemuir; And the lands of Furiachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cockfacks and Durie-park, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadyce, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 417 l. There is a great deal of thriving planting on this lot. A right of salmon-fishing on the waters of Esk, Proven, and Carity, a consequence of which three rivers stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the frith down to Brechin and Montrose. The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and part of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty.

L O T III.
MEAMS, Milln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balmagarrow, Chapelton Dykefide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 176 l. These lands are very improveable, lie near the marble, and the thriving village of Kiriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

L O T IV.
The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES in the parish of Kiriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is about 79 l. The lands are an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of marble, and have a large improveable property muir adjacent to them, not rented. The tenants of Kiriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietors, and his tenants pay no custom.

L O T V.
The Lands of BALINTORE, Wellertown, Langdrum, Burnie, and Easter Coull, lying in the parish of Lentrathen; the free-rent whereof is about 331 l. Sterling. These lands afford excellent pastures, are of considerable extent, and very improveable. They are to be sold in blank of the purchaser of lot second.

L O T VI.
Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and Milln of Dalnacath, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free-rent is about 48 l. Sterling. The lands lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a small dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

L O T VII.
NEWTOWN PARKS, 14 in number, Little Park, Quarry and Whammond's Faules, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 106 l. sterling. These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kiriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and are to be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an extent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them. In the view of accommodating purchasers, it is proposed to expose each park by itself.

The title-deeds, which are clear, the rental and measurement of the estate, and articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Goss clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson, Esq. comptant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply between the day of sale.

The overseer at Kinnordy will show the house and different lots of estate.